

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )

Respondent/Plaintiff, )

vs. )

BRANDON MICHAEL WHITE, )

Petitioner/Defendant. )

Case No.: 2:15-cr-00029-GMN-VCF

**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is Petitioner Brandon White's ("Petitioner's") Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ("2255 Motion"), (ECF No. 120). The Government filed a Response, (ECF No. 122), and Petitioner filed a Reply, (ECF No. 123). For the reasons stated below, the Court **DENIES** Petitioner's 2255 Motion.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On April 11, 2016, Petitioner pleaded guilty to Counts 1 and 2 of the Superseding Indictment: (1) Carjacking, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2119; and (2) Use of a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). (Mins. Proceedings, ECF No. 105); (*see also* Plea Agreement, ECF No. 106). The Court sentenced Petitioner to 63 months custody for Count 1, and 84 months custody for Count 2, to run consecutive to one another, for a total of 147 months. (J., ECF No. 119). Petitioner thereafter filed his 2255 Motion, seeking to vacate his sentence on the ground that his conviction for Count 2 implicates an unconstitutionally vague statutory provision. (*See generally* 2255 Motion, ECF No. 120).

**II. LEGAL STANDARD**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a petitioner may file a motion requesting the Court which imposed sentence to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Such a

1 motion may be brought on the following grounds: “(1) the sentence was imposed in violation of  
2 the Constitution or laws of the United States; (2) the court was without jurisdiction to impose  
3 the sentence; (3) the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law; or (4) the  
4 sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack.” *Id.*; see *United States v. Berry*, 624 F.3d  
5 1031, 1038 (9th Cir. 2010). When a petitioner seeks relief pursuant to a right newly recognized  
6 by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, a one-year statute of limitations applies. 28  
7 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3). That one-year limitation begins to run from “the date on which the right  
8 asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court.” *Id.* § 2255(f)(3).

### 9 **III. DISCUSSION**

10 Petitioner raises two grounds for relief in his instant 2255 Motion. First, Petitioner  
11 argues that his sentence for Count 2 arose under an unconstitutionally vague provision of 18  
12 U.S.C. § 924(c). (2255 Motion at 6–8, ECF No. 120); (2255 Motion at 5–28, ECF No. 120-1).  
13 Second, Petitioner argues that his prior counsel was ineffective for failing to raise a vagueness  
14 argument concerning § 924(c) before sentencing or on direct appeal. (2255 Motion at 6–8, ECF  
15 No. 120); (Mem. in Support of 2255 Motion at 5–28, ECF No. 120-1).

16 Title 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) criminalizes the use or carrying of a firearm in relation to a  
17 “crime of violence,” and it imposes mandatory minimum sentences that must run consecutive  
18 to any other sentence. An offense may qualify as a crime of violence under § 924(c) through  
19 either of two clauses: § 924(c)(3)(A) or § 924(c)(3)(B). Section 924(c)(3)(A), also known as  
20 the statute’s “force clause,” applies if an individual is convicted of a predicate crime that “has  
21 as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or  
22 property of another.” By contrast, § 924(c)(3)(B), known as the “residual clause” of the statute,  
23 is much broader; it applies if the individual is convicted of any predicate felony offense “that  
24 by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of  
25 another may be used in the course of committing the offense.” The US Supreme Court recently

1 invalidated § 924(c)(3)(B) after holding that its language is unconstitutionally vague. *See*  
2 *United States v. Davis*, No. 18-431, 2019 WL 2570623, at \*13 (U.S. June 24, 2019). However,  
3 the force clause, § 924(c)(3)(A), has not been deemed unconstitutional.

4         Petitioner argues that his sentence based on Count 2 of the Indictment violates due  
5 process because the Court imposed it under the unconstitutionally vague residual clause, 18  
6 U.S.C. § 924(c)(3)(B). (Mem. in Support of 2255 Motion at 2–28, ECF No. 120-1). To make  
7 that argument, Petitioner points to his predicate offense of Carjacking in violation of 28 U.S.C.  
8 § 2119. (*Id.* at 8–9). He claims that Carjacking is not a crime of violence by its elements, and  
9 thus his sentence enhancement for that predicate crime under 924(c) must have arisen from the  
10 unconstitutional residual clause. (*Id.* at 23).

11         The Ninth Circuit in *United States v. Gutierrez*, 876 F.3d 1254, 1257 (9th Cir. 2017),  
12 cert. denied, 138 S. Ct. 1602, 200 L. Ed. 2d 785 (2018), rejected the same arguments made by  
13 Petitioner when it held that Carjacking constitutes a crime of violence by its elements because it  
14 “necessarily entails the threatened use of violent physical force.” 876 F.3d at 1257. In other  
15 words, Petitioner’s conviction for Carjacking implicates the force clause, 18 U.S.C.  
16 § 924(c)(3)(A), not the unconstitutional residual clause. He accordingly is not entitled to relief  
17 from his sentence for Count 2 of the Superseding Indictment due to an unconstitutionally vague  
18 statutory provision. Additionally, because Petitioner’s sentence did not arise from an  
19 unconstitutionally vague statutory provision, his prior counsel was not ineffective for failing to  
20 raise a vagueness argument before Petitioner’s sentencing or on direct appeal. *See Hill v.*  
21 *Lockhart*, 474 U.S. 52, 60 (1985) (requiring a petitioner to show that he was “prejudiced” by  
22 his prior counsel’s performance before a court can declare counsel’s representation to be  
23 ineffective).

24         To proceed with an appeal of this Order, Petitioner must receive a certificate of  
25 appealability from the Court. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1); Fed. R. App. P. 22; 9th Cir. R. 22-1;

1 *Allen v. Ornoski*, 435 F.3d 946, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2006); *see also United States v. Mikels*, 236  
2 F.3d 550, 551–52 (9th Cir. 2001). This means that Petitioner must make “a substantial showing  
3 of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S.  
4 473, 483–84 (2000). He bears the burden of demonstrating that the issues are debatable among  
5 jurists of reason; that a court could resolve the issues differently; or that the questions are  
6 adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further. *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 483–84.

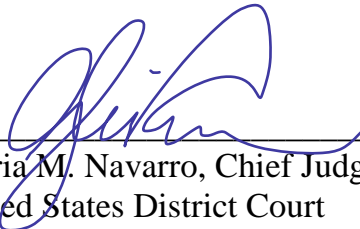
7 The Court has considered the issues raised by Petitioner, with respect to whether it  
8 satisfies the standard for issuance of a certificate of appealability, and determines that the issues  
9 do not meet that standard. The Court will therefore deny Petitioner a certificate of  
10 appealability.

11 **IV. CONCLUSION**

12 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Petitioner’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct  
13 Sentence Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (ECF No. 120), is **DENIED**.

14 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a Certificate of Appealability is **DENIED**.

15 **DATED** this 8 day of July, 2019.

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
United States District Court